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FUTURE POLICY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

OUR FISCAL SYSTEM.

Mr. Asquith addressed a crowded meeting in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on September 27th, in connection with the conference of the National Liberal Federation.

The ex-Premier, who was received with repeated cheers and a cry, "The Old Pilot," said: "You have naturally and rightly given the first place among your resolutions to the affirmation that all other purposes must be subordinated to the effective prosecution of the war till a just peace is secured, and the establishment of a League of Nations to prevent war is recognised as the urgent duty of international statesmanship. I heartily endorse that resolution. (Cheers.) And if I thought that our meeting together to discuss and to form conclusions on some aspects of the work of reconstruction which must follow the war was in any way calculated to divert our interests and energies from the paramount object, I should not, and I am certain that you would not, be found in this hall to-day. (Hear, hear.)"

After paying a warm tribute to our land and sea forces, Mr. Asquith proceeded: "The more confident our faith in ultimate victory the more it behooves us to be on our guard that the unexampled sacrifices we have made are not wasted. I say it advisedly, they will be wasted unless we can secure what I called a year ago a clean peace and the setting up of an international polity which will chain up for ever the furies of war. (Cheers.) I will say a few words if you will allow me on each of those two points."

First: What do we mean by a clean peace? We mean, I at any rate mean, a peace which attains for the world the objects for which we have been fighting, which is clean in the sense that it cleans the slate, but clean also in another and a higher sense, that, as was wisely stated here in Manchester the other day, does not offend the conscience either of the victor or of mankind. (Cheers.) The German have given us an object-lesson at East-Litovsk of what a peace should not be. The only peace which we can accept is one that guarantees to nations, small and great, security against sinister and predatory ambitions and the full right of self-determination. (Cheers.)

I come now, before I pass to matters of domestic concern, to the other point I mentioned as with us the governing object, the creation of a new international policy. A great deal has already been said and written about this. It is called the League of Nations. There has recently been a League of Nations Association, which I attended. I am glad to say, by men of all political parties, and I should like here to repeat one or two points which I have already put before them. They are both negative and positive. Let me briefly recapitulate them. Negative: In the first place the proposed League does not aim at or involve the suppression or curtailment of the political independence of the constituent States; and, secondly, still less does it aim at obliterating or fusing the national individualities of the people who compose those States. Each will continue to pursue its own lines of self-development and to contribute its special gifts or facilities or services to the common stock of mankind. Those are negative. What ought it to aim at on the positive side? First, it seeks to do for the community of nations what the laws of nations have already done for civilised society. To abolish war as a method of settling disputes. (Cheers.) Next, for that purpose it must equip itself with machinery for intervention and conciliation and judicial arbitration in all international differences. Thirdly, in the last resort, decisions must be armed with the sanction of the common will, and, if need be, by joint coercive action. Further, it will be come—and I attach great importance to this—in time the clearing-house of States through which—and this may give some satisfaction to those who are suspicious of secret diplomacy—covenants and treaties will pass before they take their place upon the international statute book. (Cheers.) Again, it will open its doors and offer a seat at its council-table to all States, without exception, who can give an earnest of their loyalty to its purpose and its spirit. It will take under protection and secure against aggression and selfish exploitation the smaller States and the backward and the organised races and territories of the world; and, lastly, it will seek by legitimate and pacific methods to extend both the area and the effectiveness of its operations, and will be free to treat as outside the community of nations such States as still adhere to militarism and the rule of force."

I agree with the chairman that it is a scheme not to Utopian as it still sounds to many people. The war has been, in more ways than one, if I may adapt an old phrase, an evangelic preparation for such a league. In the first place, by its revelation of the infinite and still not fully developed potentialities of the application of science to the machinery of destruction, it has already gone a long way to convince the world that war under modern conditions has become a form of insanity and suicide. (Loud cheers.) Nothing is more certain than that, if the competition in armaments is allowed to continue for the lifetime of another generation the next great war will bring about the practical extinction of civilisation and the permanent crippling of the human race. (Hear, hear.) But further, the war has also shown, and I speak here more particularly of the experience of ourselves and of our Allies, the practical possibilities of co-operation and joint counsel and action between nations as diverse as any in the world in their traditions, their methods, and their habits. True, this has been brought

about and is being carried on under the driving stress of a supreme emergency, but the effect will remain. Its embodiment in a working constitution will, I agree, tax to the uttermost the statesmanship of the world. It is a matter for clear, co-operative thinking, and I cannot but think myself, and I throw out the suggestion for what it is worth, that the time has come when the best heads among the Allies who can be spared from combatant or administrative work may be assembled in conference to attack the practical side of the problem, on the solution of which the future of mankind so greatly will depend. (Cheers.)

A GENERAL ELECTION.

If I may turn now to our domestic problems, one quotation is uppermost in the thoughts, and perhaps on the lips, of all practical politicians like ourselves, is there, or is there not to be a General Election? (Laughter.) The Parliament elected for a maximum term of seven years, came into existence in January, 1911. In that year, by the Parliament itself, it had voluntarily curtailed its own existence and that of its successors to five years, which would have brought it to an end in January, 1916—nearly three years ago. Since then it has five times extended its own life. I was myself responsible for several of those extensions, and I have supported them all. And on what ground? Simply that it was in the highest degree undesirable to have a General Election during the war. (Cheers.)—and that with each extension we have entertained, I won't say an expectation, but a hope, that the additional term might carry us over the duration of hostilities. The result, it is not to be denied, has been a very anomalous Parliamentary situation. Those who were elected in 1911 and still remain have an ever-waning title to act as the living mouth-pieces of the constituencies which they ostensibly represent. Those who have been returned by elections have come in under the party tree which binds them, above and before all things, in the prosecution of the war. The consequence, I admit, that fully that we have a House of Commons in whose arteries and veins the old blood is drying up and the new blood is not free to flow. (Laughter.) It is through no fault of its own, a grievously impotent body, of which even criticism is severely restrained, and there is no place for constructive power. The passing of the Reform Act, with its new electorate and its new constituencies, is, of course, also a very material fact. I have put the case as strongly as I can, but not, I think, more strongly than it deserves. (Hear, hear.) But there is one dominating reason which seems to me to be decisive against holding a General Election at the present time, or until we have reached, or, at the rate, are within sight of the end of the war. It is the same reason which, as I have said, has induced the House of Commons on five occasions artificially to prolong its life, and the reason is in as full operation to-day as it has ever been. (Cheers.) It is founded upon what seems to me a General Election under such conditions would really mean. It would mean the distraction of interest and the dissipation of energy. It would show the impossibility of concentrating attention on the future, while the present, with its daily vicissitudes of fortune, absorbs our attention and anxiety. It would be embarrassed by the insuperable difficulty of presenting clear-cut issues, and, more than all, it would mean the certainty that, in appearance, national unity would be broken just at the time and in the circumstances when it is of paramount importance that it should be preserved in interest and the interest of our Allies and in the interest of the great cause for which we are concerned. In my judgment, a General Election under such conditions would be inconsistent with the best interests of this nation and of the Allied cause. (Hear, hear.)

THE PARTY'S "OBJECTIVES."

Why, then, it may be asked, are we here to-day? The answer is that (when over an election takes place) it is high time to think out our views and to state them explicitly as to the problems which will confront us when victory is attained. I do not think we need apologise in the least for discussing what used to be called the programme—except, perhaps, to those people who think that when the waters of the war subside all those old party distinctions which have been temporarily submerged will prove to have been permanently obliterated. Some of them even go so far as to discern, in imagination, a new earth, with a new set of Commandments and with new rules both of logic and of arithmetic. I do not hold those views. (Cheers.)

I must, however, on the threshold, make one exception in regard to which the need for action is, in my judgment, immediate from the point of view alike of policy and of honour. I refer of course to Ireland. (Loud cheers)—where the situation, already delicate, but after the labours of the Convention, not without hope, has been entangled by gratuitous difficulties. (Cheers.) We are witnessing the easily foreseeable and, indeed, predicted consequences of the crude mishandling of this last year of the Irish problem of military service. I purposely do not go further into this aspect of the case, except to express the hope that Ireland, including Ulster, will of her own free will make good the quota which she owes to the defence of world-wide freedom. (Cheers.) I desire, rather, to insist upon that which is fundamental and involves, as I have said, both the honour of our statesmen, and what is equally important, the moral authority of this country as a partner in the Allied cause. (Hear, hear.) We are pledged, all of us, without slackness and without delay, to arrive at a solution of the problem of the relations of these two islands. There is nothing, believe me, I have said it before, in the House of Commons more than once; I repeat it, here to my countrymen outside, there is nothing in the whole sphere of our Imperial and domestic policy so immediate in its urgency or so far-reaching in its

consequences as that when we should be able to enter the council-chamber of peace we should do so free from the reproach that the only part of our Empire to which we are afraid to grant self-government is that which lies nearest to our own shores. (Cheers.)

The next topic is one which belongs to the intermediate stage between the cessation of hostilities and the actual settlement of peace. I refer to a revolution which you have put in the forefront of your domestic programme dealing with the rights of soldiers and sailors after the war. We agree that the first charge, not on the compassion and sympathy only, but on the sense of justice of the community, is an adequate provision for our sailors, soldiers, and airmen who have come back from serving at the front.

RESTORATION OF LIBERTY.

The first result of peace to which we must look, and for which we must work, is the restoration of domestic liberty. (Cheers.) The people have submitted, and, on the whole, submitted uncomplainingly, for the sake of the war, to many limitations on their habitual and traditional freedom. But the limitations, such as they are, ought not to endure an hour longer than the necessity which led to them being imposed should endure. (Cheers.) And this suggests to me some considerations of a general character which as Liberals we ought to keep in view in all the proceeding after-war reconstruction. There are two principles for which Liberals have always fought, and which will be just as vital to the health and development of the nation as any that have been in the past. The first is that liberty is a good thing in itself and for itself. Without it you can never provide that equality of opportunity which is the foundation of social justice, and the only means by which the country can make the best use in the interest of all, of its human resources. Without it you will never secure the free scope for personal initiative and self-development which we Liberals believe to be just as essential in the domestic sphere as we have declared it to be in the war in which we are now engaged. But there is a second principle which runs through and connects a hundred Liberal causes, on one of which I have often insisted as your leader in days gone by—the subordination of special interests and the privilege of particular classes to the general good. You will find that that, too, has practical applications in the work of reconstruction. It is not all attempts at setting up the ascendancy, even though draped under democratic disguises, of any new class, with special rights and claims of its own. It indicates the expediency, on the other hand, not, indeed, in my opinion, anything in the nature of centralised direction of industry—we have before our eyes leacocks which ought to keep as off track—but of keeping under control in the common interest, to avoid the risks of monopoly and to safeguard social exigencies, such enterprises. I give them only as samples—as those which deal with transit, the supply of light and power, and the production and consumption of intoxicating drink. The principle is plain, though there will always be room in the party of free thought like our own for divergence as to the limits at any given time of its application.

And, gentlemen, there is another department in which both these principles come into play, and in which there are abundant signs that we may have to defend them against invasion and attack. I refer to international trade. (Hear, hear.) I have read with satisfaction and with complete agreement your resolution on Free Trade. (Cheers.) Talk of preparation for war. Under our system of Free Trade we were secure. There was a constant influx of the food and raw material we needed, and we had become the supreme services rendered by the Navy. But where would the Allied cause have been without our merchant shipping? (Cheers.) How, without those ships, could even the resources of America in men and material have been made available? And, as everyone knows who has studied the facts, it is no exaggeration to say that but for the stability and resourcefulness of our financial system our Allies could not possibly have been equipped to supply their own needs and to sustain the unexampled strain of fighting. Free Trade has enabled us to think that the best way of keeping us up to date is by the reproduction of the arguments that were obsolete and fallacies that were exploded fifty years ago. (Laughter.) We have never preached I never have, and I have stood on as many never have, and I have stood on as many platforms as probably any man in this country, we have never preached Free Trade as an abstract or absolute doctrine. We have always been content with the more modest and more relevant propositions that for a country in the geographical and economic situation of our own it is a demonstrable necessity of our own life and of the life of the world. (Cheers.) And there is nothing whatever in the experience of the war, in my judgment, at any rate, that tends in any way to the conclusion that after peace we shall be better off by any system of tariffs, preferential or differential, punitive or prohibitive.

We Liberals are as much concerned as any man or woman can be to strengthen the ties which unite our Empire. Our Empire, unique in history, exists and holds together because, alone among Empires, it combines a common loyalty and fraternity with complete local autonomy. We should of us of seeking to enforce upon any of our great Dominions, fiscal arrangements which were felt by its people to be inconsistent with their own richest and fullest economic development. (Hear, hear.)—and the Dominions, in turn, as we know from declarations of their responsible statesmen, (laughter) their responsible statesmen would never dream of interfering, directly or indirectly, with the

fiscal policy of the Mother Country.

(Cheers.) There are many ways in which the aspirations felt throughout the Empire for closer industrial relations and for a better and fuller organisation of its vast and varied resources could be converted into concrete shape with practically universal consent, and for that purpose, among others, we ought to welcome the more frequent and intimate interchange of counsel between statesmen of the Dominions and our country. (Hear, hear.) Nor, again, in this connection are we, as your resolutions show, insensible to the risks, the possible risks, to national security of dependence for some essential industries upon foreign sources of supply. But the proper way to provide the required safeguards is not by tariffs, which are the simplest and the surest road to private profiteering—(hear, hear)—but by the State giving help, and encouraging in such a form and upon such terms that while the necessary quantum of production at home is secured, the resulting gain goes not into the pockets of individuals, but into the coffers of the community. (Cheers.) A great deal of loose language is used in regard to what is called an economic boycott, and to what is called a purpose for which they were never intended. An economic boycott is a perfectly legitimate and may be the most effective available weapon, whether of offence or defence, for a belligerent State. It may be expedient, and even necessary, to employ it. I should certainly not hesitate to see it employed for the purpose of obtaining just terms and a lasting armistice in any League of Nations can enforce the common will against some refractory State or group of States. But to use it as a method of conducting guerilla operations of war is wholly inconsistent with what I have said about the requisites of a clean peace. I will say a word, and only a word, on one particular aspect of the post-war problem which in a sense overshadows all the others. I mean national finance. The first duty of the country will be to lighten the dead-weight debt. Now there are two ways, and two ways only, in which it can be done. In the first place, by addition to the national production of wealth—(hear, hear)—through increased efficiency in the application of Capital and Labour, and, secondly, by a more equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation on the basis of relative ability to bear it.

DOMESTIC PROBLEMS.

I spoke of the indispensability of social service. There is one group—the most important one—which concerns the health of the homes of the nation, the care and education of children, and the young people, and the provision for those who, through disability or old age, have fallen out of the ranks of industry. I do not agree with the statement that in regard to these matters, particularly as to housing and the public health, we are behind the great countries of Europe. But, though we may be ahead of others, we are by no means abreast of our responsibilities. I mean abreast of the situation which when the war is over something like 400,000 new houses ought to be built, without taking into account the heavy arrears in repairing those which exist, and in demolishing and clearing away both urban and rural slums. All this has now to be made good, and without delay, by the co-operation of central and local activity, and when we remember the rise produced by war conditions, both in cost of building and in the rate of interest, we have here a new head of expenditure which, heavy as it is, we are bound to undertake as the best form of national insurance. Let me add, in regard to old age pensions, which I had the honour and the privilege of incorporating as part of the Budget I introduced in the House of Commons, I will only say that after ten years' experience, admirable as in most ways has been the working of that system, it is the most economical of all our services in administration by a long way—admirable as has been its working, I think the time has come when we might well have an authoritative inquiry into the whole matter, particularly in regard to the thrifty poor. (Hear, hear.) In this, and indeed in every chapter of reconstruction, I should be prepared to adopt for myself, and to recommend to my friends, as a convenient and appropriate watchword and summary, the formula of a national minimum. In concrete terms I understand that to mean we ought not to be content until every British citizen, man, woman, and child, has in possession, or within reach a standard of existence, physical, intellectual, moral, social, which makes life worth living, and not only does not block but opens the road to its best and highest possibilities. (Cheers.)

And lastly, that same idea of a national minimum ought, as I think, to inspire and direct the inevitable and much-needed reconstruction of the relations between Capital and Labour. We must provide, next, for shorter hours, especially in the most arduous industries. We must provide, further, for definite and regular holidays, and for a proper system of good superannuation. And, lastly, what is perhaps the most urgent of all, for the prevention of unemployment. It is only on those lines that the mass of our population can be secured in the possession of adequate facilities for home life, and of the leisure which it needs for educational progress and for the faith of free human development. I might easily enlarge my survey and extend my topic of reconstruction, but part of the field of reconstruction, not only unexplored, but untouched, but will, only concluding, ask permission to leave with you one guiding thought. The great question of the democracies of to-day is how to reconcile both in separate societies and in the larger family of nations the claims of free self-development with the restraints and obligations which are needed for the attainment of common ideals. This war, with all its tragedies of suffering and of sacrifice, is purifying and cleaning the atmosphere. We can neither go back to the past, nor rest in the present, but out of the lessons and the experience of both we can build up a worthier fabric for the future of humanity. (Loud cheers.)

A THEATRICAL DISPUTE.
PARTNERS AT LOGGERSHEADS.

At the Summary Court, yesterday, before His Honour, Mr. Justice Compton, Wong Kam Ying, a coal merchant, brought an action against Ng Ting Cheung for \$404.48, being amount of principal and interest due for money lent to him.

Mr. Lewis, (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. G. R. Haywood.

The plaintiff and defendant were partners in a theatrical enterprise, called the Yuk Hing Company. One of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Company was that the Treasurer was the only person empowered to borrow money.

The plaintiff in his evidence admitted this and said that at the time he lent the money there was no suggestion that it was lent for the Company. The Treasurer told him that the money was for his own private use. The plaintiff produced the document in support of his case.

Mr. Haywood: I suggest that no money was lent on this document and that it was merely made for the purpose of this case.

Witness: No, this is a proper document. A clerk of the plaintiff said that on September 7th the defendant came to his master's shop and asked for \$400 for his own private use. The plaintiff then made out a cheque for \$400, had it cashed and gave defendant \$400. Defendant signed a borrowing note, written out by himself. On the 6th another loan was made for \$400 to Yung Fung Ki. It was also paid in cash.

Shoi Loi Choi, a proprietor of Yuk Hing theatrical company, said he had a share in the management of the theatre, and superintended the collecting of tickets. At a meeting of the proprietors on July 17th he proposed that all monetary matters should be looked after by the Treasurer of the Company. He did not know whether defendant had power to borrow money. Witness received from defendant \$380 for the purpose of paying the actors' passages from Shanghai.

Mr. Haywood said the defence was that \$400 was borrowed from the plaintiff for the purpose of paying actors' passage and that the other \$400 alleged to have been lent on September 6th was never lent. He could satisfy His Honour that the receipt produced was not genuine. If he could bring the Treasurer, who was now in Canton ill, and put him in the box and question him whether he had received \$400 he was bound to say "no."

His Honour adjourned the case.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAK PO"]

CANTON, November 27th.

THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL. The Commissioner-General of Customs called on the high officials in Canton today.

KING-CROW AFFAIRS.

It is officially announced that order has been restored in King-chow. About 2,500 Northern soldiers, sent by the Peking Government to reinforce Lung's troops, have surrendered. These men will be sent back to Shanghai. It is said that Lung Yu-kwang, General Lung's brother, went to Hongkong, after he was defeated, and that Lung's activity in the South, is now at an end.

APPOINTMENTS TO FUKIEN.

We are informed that the Military Government has decided to appoint Admiral Lam Po-yi, of the 1st Squadron, and Commander Chan Kwang-ming, as Tsuchan and Civil Governor of Fukien respectively.

GERMAN ADMISSION OF FAILURE.

A rather striking admission is made by a writer in the *Koehnische Zeitung* in the course of a leading article on the subject of the moral depression now prevailing in Germany owing to the Allied victories in France. Why, he asks, cannot the German accept adversity with the same sustaining faith as the Englishman or Frenchman? He finds the reason in the superior racial and national sentiment of the Allies.

Did not the Belgian in the past feel himself a Latin, almost a Frenchman? I am not so sure that he may not feel himself such even in the future. Has not England achieved the remarkable feat of making the title of "British" often a title of the highest distinction even for the subject peoples? Give Alsace-Lorraine back to the French, and in ten years they will convert the two provinces with their German population into passionate defenders of the French Republic.

This is a candid admission about the value of German Kultur in the fifth year of the war.

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE QUESTION OF A VICTORY BONUS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—When the terrible war broke out in Europe in 1914 the commercial sphere of Hongkong was comparatively dull. Many of the European staff have left since to serve at the front for their Motherland, and, as a consequence, much extra work has been thrown on to the Portuguese and Chinese staff, who kept on steadily and orderly, as usual. Meanwhile, the cost of food-stuffs in Hongkong has gone up 30 per cent, and the rent of the houses 25 per cent. Most of the workers, however, have not received any increase of salary. Now that the war is ending the writer begs to suggest that the principals of the various leading firms should take into consideration their workers' exertions and recognise that their services are worthy of an augmentation of remuneration. Are they not deserving of a Victory bonus?—yours, etc., W.S.L.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
STEALING A JACKET.

A Chinese youth was charged with stealing a jacket from No. 1, West Terrace.

Mrs. Dangenberg stated that while she was on a visit to a friend she saw the defendant removing the jacket from a bamboo-pole on which it had been hung.

Defendant said the wind blew the jacket down and when he picked it up with the intention of restoring it to the owner he was arrested.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF
OPIUM DROSS.

A Chinese man and woman were charged with being in unlawful possession of eight jacks of non-Government opium dross.

Defendants stated that they obtained the opium dross from a steamer in the harbour. The woman added that the man had nothing to do with the smuggling of opium.

Mr. Wood discharged the man and fined the woman \$75 with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

THEFT OF SOVEREIGNS.

A Chinese was charged with stealing 220 sovereigns from another Chinese.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, who appeared for the defendant, pleaded guilty to stealing 26 sovereigns. He stated that complainant left his safe open in the shop, and defendant had succumbed to the temptation. He asked the Magistrate to deal leniently with the defendant, as it was his first offence.

Inspector Gerrard stated that when the money was missing suspicion fell on defendant, who was arrested. He then confessed to stealing 23 sovereigns and took the Police to the place where he had hidden the money. Witness thought it rather strange that defendant had not taken away \$600 in notes, which were also in the safe. Witness further stated that he thought complainant intended using the money for an opium deal.

Defendant said he found the safe open and stole the sovereigns, which he subsequently returned to the Police.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

ASSAULTING A SCHOOL-GIRL.

A Chinese youth pleaded guilty to snatching a gold ear-ring, valued at \$2.50, from a little Chinese girl.

Defendant stated that he threw the ear-ring away when he was being chased. Sergeant Blackman stated that complainant was returning home from school, when defendant accosted her in Queen's Road and snatched the ear-ring. An unemployed Chinese seaman who witnessed the incident immediately arrested defendant. The girl's ear bled as a result of defendant's action.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to two months' hard labour and to twelve strokes with the birch. He also ordered the seaman to receive \$5 reward from the Poor-box for apprehending the snatcher.

SNATCHING FROM A CHILD.

The little Chinese boy, who was charged, on remand, with snatching two bangles from the wrist of a little child in Swatow Street, was sentenced by Mr. Wolfe to three weeks' hard labour and twelve strokes with the birch.

RICE TRADE OF THE WORLD.
INDIA'S SHARE.

It is calculated that the output of cleaned rice in 1918-17 in all countries except China amounted to about 60,000,000 tons. Of this the British Empire produced about 36,000,000 tons, mostly in India, where the crop (including an allowance of a million tons for Native States) was no less than 35,000,000 tons. Of the foreign production of 24,000,000 tons, over 20,000,000 tons was grown in five countries—Japan, the Netherlands East Indies (chiefly Java), French Indo-China, Siam and Korea. Estimates of production in China are largely guess-work; but the Imperial Institute, adopting the view that the output in China is not likely to be much inferior to the Indian crop and may exceed it, concludes that 40 per cent, or a little less, would be a fair allowance for India's proportion of the world's annual production of rice.

No less important is the position which India occupies in the world's rice trade as a source of supply for other countries. That is not a necessary consequence of its importance as a rice producer. Some of the countries of largest production—China, Japan, Netherlands East Indies—do not grow enough to supply their own needs, though in the case of Japan the large increase in the rice crops in the last three years has changed a heavy import balance into an export balance, so far as the trade with foreign countries (i.e. excluding Korea and Formosa) is concerned.

The world's export trade in rice is practically under the control of three countries—India, French Indo-China and Siam. It has been calculated that the quantity of rice which entered into international trade, as shown by the export returns of different countries, amounted in 1913 to about 6,400,000 tons. This includes exports from European countries of rice which has been milled in those countries, which came originally from India, Siam or Indo-China, and which unduly swells the total by being counted twice over. Even so, the original exports of rice from India amounted to 40 per cent of the total, while those from Indo-China were 20 per cent, and those from Siam 18 per cent; in other words, these three countries provided nearly four-fifths of the total.

India's export trade in rice is really dependent on Burma. Not only does Burma provide about three-fourths of the exports of rice from India as a whole (1,835,000 tons out of 2,420,000 tons in 1913-14), but Burma usually sends to other provinces of India more rice than those other provinces export. Without Burma, India would not be self-supporting in rice. As it is, India's exports of rice in the year before the war were equal to the gross requirements of the rest of the Empire, though actually only 42.6 per cent of the exports went to British countries, and 57.4 per cent to foreign countries.

The exports direct to the United Kingdom were only between 6 and 7 per cent of the total. On the other hand, the United Kingdom imported considerable quantities of rice from Holland and Germany, which had been first exported from India to those countries, and after being milled and polished there had been re-exported to the United Kingdom. Rice-milling, at one time a flourishing industry in the United Kingdom, had declined before the war owing to severe competition from the Dutch and German mills, with the result that not only was the British home market partly supplied by foreign-milled rice, but what was at one time the considerable British export trade in fully-milled rice had been reduced in many directions. Since the war both the home and export trade in milled rice have been largely recovered by the British rice-millers, and it is hoped that this industry and trade may be retained after the war. The possibilities of the development of the complete milling of rice in India before export are also a matter for consideration.—*Bulletin of the Imperial Institute.*

GERMAN SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

PROJECTED EXTENSION OF
EASTERN SERVICES.

The report of the Commission appointed by the Australian Minister of Trade shows how German subsidised lines had ousted their British competitors. It is shown how the German line of ships running from Hongkong to Sydney was in direct connection with the main lines from Germany to Sydney, and Germany to Hongkong, so that cargo could be taken from or to either Sydney or Hongkong to suit the convenience of the main lines of steamers to Europe or the local line, and not only ensure quicker passage, but enable steamers to obtain a "tidier" cargo at either end as required. There was no similar arrangement between British ships.

The Commission point out that by a Law of June 10th, 1914, the Chancellor of the German Empire reserved power to subsidise for fifteen years the postal services of the Empire with the East, East-Australia, and the German possessions in the Pacific, the subsidy to be paid to a German company, and the total sum of the subsidy to be 1,300,000 marks (\$265,000). It was stipulated that regular maximum services were to be made every four weeks on the Hongkong-Ratoul-Sydney line, every eight weeks on the Singapore-New Guinea-Samoa line, and every three months in the German islands; the mail boats were to be of German construction, and of a speed of 9 knots and 11 knots. The war put a stop to these projects, but they provide a useful warning.

CHINA'S NEGLECTED MONUMENTS.

While the architectural treasures of Europe are suffering from the ravages of war, neglect and vandalism are producing no less lamentable results among venerable masterpieces of architecture and sculpture in China. To cosmopolitan lovers of the beautiful an article by Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews in the *American Museum Journal* (New York), on "China's Ancient Monuments," will provide shocks as painful as those gathered from the record of bombardments in Flanders, Champagne, and Italy.

A memorial was addressed to President Yuan Shih-kai of the Chinese Republic in 1914 by fifty-two American institutions of art, learning, and humanity. The immediate result was the promulgation of an edict making legal recognition of China's monuments and antiquities and urging national co-operation in their preservation. Moreover, the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France, through their Ministers at Peking, instructed their Consuls throughout China to use all possible endeavours to further the suppression of vandalism on the part of their citizens.

Unfortunately political conditions in China soon nullified this excellent step, and in the subsequent chaos the despoiling of China's monuments and antiquities has progressed unchecked. "In the last years," says Mr. Andrews, "foreign collectors have visited many remote corners of the eighteen provinces on a systematic search for objects of art or of archaeological value, and the menace to the records of China's ancient civilization has assumed alarming proportions." The Chinese themselves have taken part in this work of spoliation. Last but not least, the damage done by man has been added that due to the unchecked operations of nature; the decay of the ancient and neglected buildings has proceeded apace.

In Peking the Temple of Heaven, with its golden dome glowing like a great ball of fire above the purple tints of its sloping roof, the white marble altar open to the sky, made sacred by the worship of China's most illustrious emperors, the beautiful p'ai lou, and the marble walks belong to China's posterity as records of her ancient glories. But such rare treasures need care to protect them from the ravages of time and weather.

When I visited the Temple of Heaven less than two years ago, I found its spacious courtyards choked with uncut grass and its beautiful walks and tiled-roof walls almost obscured by growing weeds. The tiny roofs were slowly but surely accomplishing their deadly work. The marble slabs were cracked, the tiles broken, and walls crumbling; the great round temple itself was filled with dust and decay. In a very few decades this almost sacred spot will present only a heap of ruins overgrown with grass and weeds, and one more page will have been torn from the book of China's history.

The "Yellow Temple," not far from Peking, is one of the most sacred spots near the Capital. Here are buried the garments of a holy Tashi lama, who came as an ambassador from Tibet to Peking. It was the lama Panchoan Bogdo from Lhasa Lumpo, who died of small-pox in 1780. The ashes of his cremated corpse were sent to Tibet, but over his clothes the artist emperor, Chien Lung, erected a stupa in old Hindu style, a mausoleum of marble and gold. When I visited it first, in 1912, a yellow-robed priest showed me, with sorrow in his eyes, the atrocious destruction which had been inflicted on this sacred monument in 1900. This was during the Boxer Rebellion, when Japanese soldiers wantonly knocked off the heads of statues with the butts of their rifles and damaged bas reliefs, but fortunately only a small part of the marvelous detail was destroyed by this act of vandalism.

On my second visit, in 1916, after an absence of four years, I was appalled at the signs of decay. The ancient temple of gray wood, with faded but magnificent columns, yellow, blue, and green, was full of cracks and rifts. It was already leaning and seemed about to fall. In place of a beautiful p'ai lou which formerly faced the stupa, lay a heap of plaster, stone, and yellow tile. It is a very, very old temple but with a little care could still be made to stand for years.

IRKUTSK MINES TO BE SOLD
OPPORTUNITIES FOR FOREIGNERS.

It is reported that two hundred and eight mines in the neighbourhood of Irkutsk, Siberia, will be sold at public auction on February 25th, 1919. These mines hold licenses under the Mining Bureau of Irkutsk. The terms of sale are:—

1.—To be sold by auction according to acts 702 to 721 of the regulations concerning mines. These regulations were made public in the year 1912.

2.—Any person desiring to bid for the purchase of one of these mines should forward his tender to the Bureau of Mines not later than noon of February 25th, 1919.

3.—The tender should include the names and numbers of the mines bid for, the amount bid and the amount of annual payment proposed to be made. This should be accompanied by a copy of the passport of the bidder.

4.—Twenty-nine of the two hundred and eight mines will be permitted to be purchased by foreigners, and bids may be made on the others with the permission of the Department of Siberian Government duly obtained.

LANE, CRAWFORD
AND COMPANY.

JUST RECEIVED

HEINZ

SOME OF THE

57

PURE FOOD PRODUCTS.

STOCKED BY US

BAKED BEANS WITH TOMATO SAUCE
PORK AND BEANS WITHOUT TOMATO SAUCE
VEGETARIAN BAKED BEANS
CREAM OF CELERY AND GREEN PEA SOUP
INDIAN RELISH, PEARL ONIONS,
SWEET MIXED PICKLES AND GERKINS,
CHILI SAUCE, QUEEN OLIVES,
TOMATO KETCHUP.

ANYTHING THAT'S

HEINZ

IS SAFE TO BUY

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

Foundry Facings that Stay Put

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, boiler graphites, greases, foundry facings and automobile lubricants.

MEXICAN PLUMBAGO FOUNDRY FACINGS

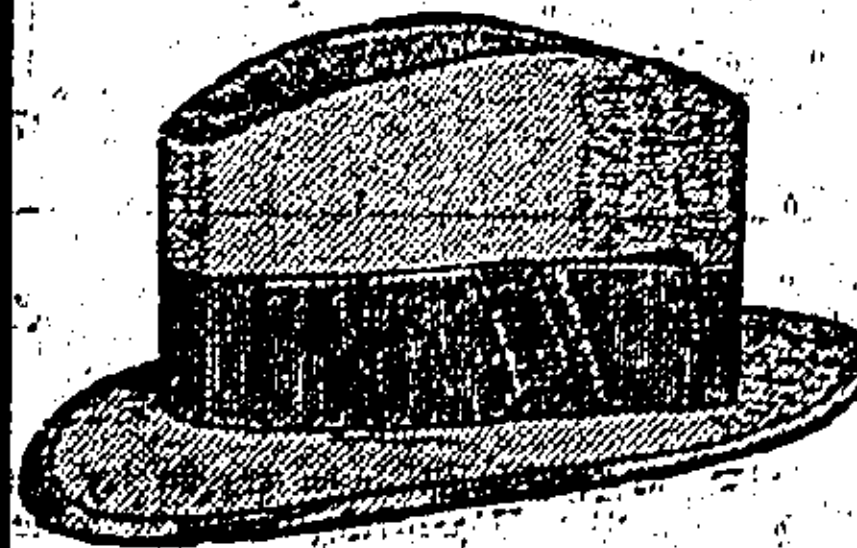
Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand, tool or brush. These facings peel castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put." Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.



ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.



1183

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SMART HATS

FOR

HEATHER DAY.

NEGLIGES

IN ALL THE NEWEST MATERIALS.

MADE BY

GLYN & CO.

44, Old Bond St.

London, W.

SMART

NECKWEAR

IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE & DISTINCTIVE DESIGNS.



SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 27, Des Vaux Road, West, HONGKONG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.
NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), NOVEMBER 29th, 1918. HEATHER DAY.

By Order of the Committee,
E. M. RAYMOND,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 28th, 1918. [3735]

"HEATHER DAY"

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED FOR EXCHANGE BUSINESS TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), NOVEMBER 29th, at 1 P.M.
Hongkong, November 28th, 1918. [3736]

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

OWING to Alterations and Repairs at the Power Station the supply of ELECTRICITY will be SHUT OFF on SUNDAY, the 1st DECEMBER from 7 A.M. to 1 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 28th, 1918. [3737]

HEATHER DAY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

DON'T MISS IT.

AN AUCTION of the following Valuable Articles will take place on
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1918
Commencing at 12 o'clock Noon, Sharp,
AT THE CRICKET PAVILION.

1 Diamond and Platinum Brooch,
8 Magnificent Pictures,
1 Old Sheffield Plated Dish.

"Heather Jock" Scottish Doll, Cushions,
Cat and Kitten (black warranted fast
colour). Life Saving Nurse, Tea Caddy,
Cup, etc., etc., etc.

The Public are cordially invited to attend
with full powers. A very fine opportunity
to help our Wounded and Sick Boys.

Mr. George Lammer, honorary Auctioneer,
will take the hammer.

On the CRICKET GROUND at Noon there
will be given a "PUNCH AND JUDY" Show,
by our eminent showman to amuse the
kiddies.

The show will be repeated for the benefit
of the "Larger Children" at the Hongkong
Club just before 5 P.M.

By Order,
"HEATHER DAY" Committee.
[3738]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" VOY 8-OUT
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived
from the above-mentioned ports,
consignees of cargo are hereby informed
that their cargo will be landed at their
respective Godowns and/or extra Godowns
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon,
and stored at consigned risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that
they must produce an Import Permit signed by
the Superintendent of Imports and Exports,
Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be
countered.

All broken, stained and damaged goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on December 5th, 1918, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month
of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining
undelivered after December 6th, 1918, will
be subject to suit.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature
immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, November 27th, 1918. [3723]

HEATHER DAY.

PEAK DISTRICT.

LADIES residing on "HEATHER DAY"
will receive their Collecting Tins,
Boards and Baskets at the PEAK CLUB
between 10 A.M. and NOON TO-DAY
(THURSDAY).

Mrs. SUTHERLAND,
Convener.
[3722]

HEATHER DAY.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

LADIES residing on "HEATHER DAY"
will receive their Collecting Tins,
Boards and Baskets at the Offices of the
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.,
between 5.30 and 6.30 P.M. TO-DAY
(THURSDAY).

Mrs. BLACK,
Convener.
[3723]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

HEATHER DAY.

THE Club House will be thrown Open
on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, to
Members' friends (Ladies and Non-Members)
from 12 Noon to 2 P.M.

By Order,
A. H. ABBAS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, November 28th, 1918. [3712]

INTIMATIONS

WISEMAN'S CAFE

DINNER AND DANCE

will be held under the auspices

of the Heather Day Fund at

WISEMAN'S CAFE

ON

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, 1918.

in aid of

THE HEATHER DAY FUND.

Tickets \$2.50 each.

Tables may be booked.
[2508]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs

BLACKBURN & COMPANY, F. H. HOSNER,
F. J. R. SCHWARTZ, E. H. THREL,
and J. E. DANIELSEN, in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by

Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

TO-DAY (THURSDAY),

the 28th day of NOVEMBER, 1918, at their

Auction Rooms at No. 8, Des Vaux

Road Central,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTY

situate and being Rural Building Lots

No. 27 and 28, and known as

"Smith's Villa," The Peak,
IN ONE LOT.

The Property has an area of 38,900 square

feet or thereabouts. On it is situate a

well-built European Bungalow, which

contains 8 Good Rooms, a Parlor, a Dining

Room, and a spacious Hall. There is a

Large Basement below, in which are situate

the Servants' Rooms and Kitchen. There is

also a Tennis Court and Garden.

The Property is held for the residue of a

term of 75 years from the 29th November,

1886. The Crown Rent is \$202 per

annum.

THE PROPERTY IS OFFERED

SUBJECT TO A RESERVED PRICE OF

\$35,000.

Particulars and conditions of Sale and

Inspection Orders may be had from:

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON
& HARTSON,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
[2509]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of

the letting by Public Auction Sale, to

be held on MONDAY, the 2nd day of

December, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the

Public Works Department, by Order of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING

THE GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of

GOVERNMENT LAND at Sheung Shui in the New

Territories, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a

term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July,

1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown

Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His

MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of

24 years, less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Locality: Sheung Shui, New Territories.

Boundary Measurements: 1/2 mile by 1/2 mile.

Contents: 4000 sq. ft. (about).

Annual Rent: \$400.

Apply by letter to: AERATED WATER PLANT.

Care of Hongkong Daily Press,

or Care of General Post Office,
Box No. 330. [2581]

ICE PLANT FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND belt-driven CO₂ Ice-

making Plant in first-class condition,

complete with Distilling Plant. Capacity

6 Tons of Ice per day with Circulating Water

at 85° Fah. Owners buying larger plant.

This plant is offered subject to being used

on receipt of acceptance. For price and

detailed specification refer to:

"NANKING" Office,
Care of "Daily Press" [2533]

WANTED.

YOUNG CAPABLE NURSE for

Child of 4 years.—Apply Box 84,
o/o "Daily Press." [2534]

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

REGRADEING OF LINE AT

DEPRESSORS.

IT will be necessary to bring into use the

TEMPORARY TERMINAL STATIONS

on SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1st, and on

THAT DATE THE UPPER AND LOWER

TERMINAL BARKER ROAD AND

KENDRY ROAD STATIONS WILL BE

CLOSED TO TRAFFIC.

TOLLS.

An allowance of 10% will be made on all

tickets (dog tickets and charges for goods

excepted) for such time as the Cars are

running the shortened distance.

SEASON TICKETS.

These will be charged at usual rates. The

allowance of 10% will be made at the

expiration of the period for which the ticket

was issued.

PUNCH TICKETS.

Special punch tickets at reduced rates will

be issued. Old punch tickets may be held

over until the Cars are running the full

distance or, if returned to the Company's

Office, a pro rata refund will be made for

the unused portion.

Every effort will be made to complete the

work as soon as possible in order to minimise

the inconvenience to residents of the Peak

and Upper levels.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, November 18th, 1918. [2535]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY

GENERAL MEETING of SHARE-

HOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the

Company, 50, George Street, Victoria, TO-DAY

(THURSDAY), NOVEMBER 28th, 1918, at

11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a

statement of accounts and the report of the

General Managers for the year ending

31st July, 1918, and electing a Consulting

Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will

be CLOSED from 2.30 to 2.55, of

November, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, November 18th, 1918. [2590]

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT
DE PAUL.

will hold

THEIR 37th ANNUAL "AL FRESCO

FETE"

Under the distinguished patronage of

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING

THE GOVERNMENT.

in the Compound of the

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

ON SUNDAY,

DECEMBER 8th, from 9 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Admission 5s.

Each ticket of admission carries with it

the right to a souvenir if presented at the

Souvenir Stalls on the evening of the Fete

only.

Tickets can be had from Messrs. KELLY

& WALSH and Messrs. GRAÇA & Co.,

Admission Free.

In the afternoon from 3 P.M. to 7 P.M.

Children's Stall will be opened and

Ice and Cakes will be served.

Hongkong, November 12th, 1918. [2591]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian

desiring to leave the Colony should

apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE

STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce

Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who

remain in the Colony for more than 7 days

are required to register themselves under

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS

ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particu-

lars required may be obtained at the

G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine

not exceeding \$50.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are

now OPEN after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard

Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall

and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and

70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M.

Naval and Army are welcome to use the

Institute.

MANAGERS.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 12, Des Vaux Road Central,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833.

1837

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

COLD

CURE

TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE

SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR

NEURALGIA AND MALARIAL

HEADACHE

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

TEL. 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 28th, 1918.

THE CONGESTION IN

CHINATOWN.

The Housing Problem in its relation to

the Chinese was presented very ably and

exhaustively by Mr. F. B. L. BOWLEY at

</

THE WAR.

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES BY BAVARIAN MINISTER:

GERMANY'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

ALLIED WARSHIPS ENTER THE BLACK SEA.

BRITISH SQUADRON LEAVES FOR KIEL.

THE LAST VICTIM OF SUBMARINISM:

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK ON NOV. 11TH.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.]

THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

GERMANY'S PERFDY.

COPENHAGEN, November 28th.

Amazing revelations in regard to the origin of the war, contained in documents from the Bavarian Legation in Berlin, have been published officially at Munich.

The Minister, in the middle of July, 1914, described Germany's calculated efforts to prevent an agreement between the *Entente*. Meanwhile, Austria was to show a peaceful disposition, and it was arranged that Emperor William should go abroad, so that, when the crash came, Germany could express surprise.

Further communications contain damaging confirmation of Germany's cold-blooded determination to resist all attempts to preserve peace. It mentions that a member of the General Staff expected to finish France in four weeks. Belgian neutrality had to be violated even at the expense of involving England.

EARLIER CABLES.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES FROM BAVARIA.

LONDON, November 28th.

The disclosures, cabled this morning, regarding the origin of the war, published by the Bavarian Government, are contained in the reports from Count von Lerchenfeld, the Bavarian Minister in Berlin, to his Government, dated July, 1914. Although for the most part they confirm what is already known, they are of great historic importance because the source is unimpeachable.

Reporting on July 18th, 1914, Count von Lerchenfeld records a conversation with Count Zimmermann, the then Imperial Under-Secretary of State, in which the writer shows that the delivery of the Note to Serbia was postponed to July 25th because by that time President Poincaré, and M. Viviani would have departed from Petrograd, a fact that would "make it difficult for the *Entente* to arrive at an understanding regarding counter-measures."

Count von Lerchenfeld proceeds: "Until then, in Vienna, a show of peaceful disposition is to be made, and the War Minister and the Chief of Staff are to have furloughs."

After informing his Government of the contents of the Austrian Note to Serbia, Count Lerchenfeld says: "It is obvious that Serbia cannot accept such conditions. Consequently, there must be war. It is absolutely agreed that Austria should take advantage of this favourable moment, even at the risk and danger of further complications. Any line of action Austria takes will be agreed to here, even at the risk of war with Russia."

Another passage in the same report shows that as early as this, Germany had given Austria permission to negotiate with Bulgaria with regard to the latter joining the Triple Alliance. Germany was rather anxious over the necessary delay in handing the Ultimatum to Serbia, fearing that Serbia would thus be given time, under pressure from France, to offer satisfaction.

Count von Lerchenfeld continues "with reference to the Kaiser travelling in a foreign country and the chief of the great General Staff and the Prussian War Minister being on furlough, the Imperial Government will declare that it was as much surprised as other Powers by Austria's action."

Telegraphing to his Government, on July 31st, 1914, Count von Lerchenfeld expressed the opinion that Viscount (then Sir Edward) Grey's honest effort to preserve peace "would certainly not succeed in arresting the course of events."

In a later communication, on the same day, he said: "The Prussian General Staff awaits war against France with full confidence, and reckons to overthrow her in four weeks. The moral of the French Army is not good. It has only a very few howitzers and bad rifles." Telegraphing on August 4th Count von Lerchenfeld stated that British neutrality would be too high a price to pay for Germany's respecting Belgian neutrality "because an attack on France is only possible through Belgium."

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH SQUADRON LEAVES FOR KIEL.

THE MINESWEEPING FLOTILLA.

LONDON, November 28th.

To-day an advanced unit of the British Fleet set out for Kiel from the great mine-sweeping and Q-Boat base at Granton, Edinburgh. It consisted of a flotilla of "Hunt Class," of mine-sweepers, comprising the flagship *Muskerry*, *Cottlemore*, *Cotswold*, *Pytheley*, *Holderness*, *Tadworth*, *Garth*, and *Haythorpe*. These vessels will sweep the passage to Elsinore Sound and, for the bigger ships, in the Baltic to Kiel Bay. Meanwhile the inspection of the interned German armada is proceeding rapidly. German destroyers to-day followed the battleships to Scapa Flow. It is expected that by to-morrow the Forth will be nearly clear of German ships.

The German vessels are generally in a poor state through neglect and lack of paint.

Years of rust have disfigured their sides and funnels, while their masts and bridges are blackened with soot.

The German sailors presented an unseemly appearance, their clothes being dirty and nondescript.

The only ship in decent trim was the *Derfflinger*.

To inspecting British Officers the German Lieutenants attempted to be affable. One smart fellow, who keenly felt the position, said: "This deplorable surrender will ruin the German Navy for all time. It had no sea traditions to live up to like the British Fleet. Now we have only a dishonourable record and no man will want to serve in the disgraced service."

The internal state of the battleships was on a par with the external. They smelt mouldy owing to the lack of ventilation.

EARLIER CABLES.

TO SUPERINTEND DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, November 28th.

A flotilla of mine-sweepers left the Forth this morning to clear a passage for the British squadron which is proceeding to Kiel and Wilhelmshaven to superintend the disarmament of German warships.

ALLIED WARSHIPS ENTER THE BLACK SEA.

Paris, November 28th.

The Allied warships have entered the Black Sea.

Destroyers are proceeding to Solina and Galatz.

The British cruiser *Liverpool* and two British destroyers are going to Novorossiysk, Poti, and Batum.

The British cruiser *Sentinel* and two destroyers are going to Trebizond, Samsun and Sinope.

A VISIT TO THE SURRENDERED SUBMARINES.

MORE EVIDENCE OF GERMAN INHUMANITY.

LONDON, November 28th.

A correspondent who visited the "U-boat Avenue," off Harwich, where the surrendered submarines are lying, states that the Avenue is over a mile long. Submarines were being towed on either side in batches of three and four. Officers, when asked the whereabouts of their flags, said that their flag was red.

One correspondent visited a submarine of the *Deutschland* type and saw a blood-stained cat-of-nine tails which a British sailor had found under the Captain's bunk.

LAST VICTIM OF SUBMARINISM.

REPORTED SINKING OF A TRANSPORT.

STOCKHOLM, November 28th.

The last victim of submarinism was the Christiania steamer *Ener*, which was torpedoed on the evening of November 11th—after the beginning of the Armistice.

The crew, who were landed at Bergen, said that a German submarine, on November 11th, destroyed a British transport en route to Archangel with 3,000 troops.

POST WAR PROBLEMS.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, November 28th.

The Government provides free passages to the Dominions for wives and families of Colonial and Dominion residents who have joined the Army, Navy and Air Forces.

Passages will be available before the conclusion of peace, after which practically all the available shipping will be needed for the repatriation of the Dominion forces.

The Government realises that the re-establishment of normal conditions in the Dominions is one of the nation's first considerations.

GROWING POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS.

ANTIPATHY AGAINST BERLIN AUTHORITY.

COPENHAGEN, November 28th.

The Berlin papers emphasise the growing political complications throughout Germany.

Separatist movements, aimed at the throwing-off of Berlin authority, are becoming more pronounced in South Germany, North-West Germany, and in the Rhine Provinces.

South-German representatives have declared their hostility to the Spartacus policy. Negotiations are stated to be proceeding between the various non-Prussian Governments, in which German-Austria is participating.

In the meantime sympathisers of the old order of things do not conceal their sentiments. The *Vorwaerts* says that the well-known General von Arnim, chief of the Fourth Army at Aachen, has declared that he will create divisions in the Soviet ranks and re-establish the old regime.

Similar views are publicly and secretly voiced in other Rhine towns.

CENSORSHIP ON FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

UNTIL PEACE IS CONCLUDED.

LONDON, November 28th.

The Censorship on foreign cablegrams continues until peace is concluded.

MILITARY SERVICE.

FURTHER BOUNTIES ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, November 28th.

The War Office announces that in view of providing men for overseas garrisons and necessary reserves at Home, soldiers may extend their periods of service for two, three, or four years, entitling them to bounties of £20, £40 and £60 respectively.

THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT HARVEST.

MELBOURNE, November 28th.

Mr. W. A. Watt, Minister for Works and Railways, has cabled to Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, that in view of the fact that another wheat harvest is due requiring the payment to growers of at least £10,000,000, the Wheat Board thinks it desirable to sell 1,000,000 tons of wheat at a minimum of 57d. a bushel, provided that Australia is permitted to compete with the world's markets and the whole of the South African and the Eastern markets. The Board has reserved the disposal of the balance.

THE NEW PARLIAMENTS.

TO MEET ON JANUARY 21ST.

LONDON, November 28th.

The King, in a proclamation, provides for the new Parliament to meet on January 21st, 1919.

AMERICAN ARMY TO BE REDUCED.

THIRTY DIVISIONS TO RETURN TO THE STATES.

WASHINGTON, November 28th.

The War Secretary, Mr. Newton D. Baker, announces that he intends to reduce the American Expeditionary Force to 20 divisions or about half the present strength. Further reductions will be made if the situation warrants.

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

AFTER AN EIGHT YEARS' SESSION.

LONDON, November 28th.

H.M. the King has signed a proclamation dissolving Parliament.

[The Second Parliament of King George V. was elected in December, 1910, and met on January 31st, 1911. The General Election had returned 398 Ministerialists (272 Liberals; 42 Labourites; 84 Nationalists) and 272 Opposition (Conservatives and Unionists.)]

ACRE'S EVENTFUL HISTORY.

Probably no other place in Palestine has had a more eventful and stirring history than Acre. Its old Biblical name was Achis; its Greek or New Testament name was Ptolemais; to the modern Arabs it is Akko; to the Englishman it is Acre; and the French know it as St. Jean d'Acre. At one period it was regarded as the "key of Palestine," since it afforded the easiest entrance into the country from the north. Acre is mentioned in the Old Testament as being allotted to the tribe of Asher, and as one of the places from which the Israelites did not drive out the Canaanite inhabitants. By the Jews it was not included within the boundaries of the Holy Land, and no Jew, if he could help it, would die there. The Greeks changed its name to Ptolemais, and in the New Testament it is recorded that St. Paul stayed a day there on his way to Jerusalem.

In the course of its history Acre has been exposed to no fewer than seventeen sieges. Simon Maccabaeus tried in vain to take it; but Cleopatra succeeded. The town figured prominently in the history of the Crusades. Baldwin I., after an unsuccessful effort in 1099, captured Acre in 1103 with the help of a Genoese fleet. From the hands of Saladin, who possessed himself of the town in 1187, it was wrested in 1191 by Richard Cœur de Lion after a siege lasting two years, during which the Crusaders are said to have lost no fewer than 60,000 men. Then the town was placed under the control of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and it was finally lost to the Turks in 1291.

Napoleon Bonaparte laid siege to Acre for two months in 1799, but the Turks, with the assistance of Sir Sidney Smith and a force of British sailors, repulsed him. Ibrahim Pasha captured the place in 1831, and finally, in 1940, it was bombarded and reduced to ruins by the combined fleets of England, Turkey, and Austria.

With such a calamitous history as this, it is not surprising that this town, in spite of its antiquity, possesses few archaeological remains. It had at one time some commercial importance, but its trade has now passed over to Haifa, situated on the north side of the Bay of Acre, which has a safer harbour and is the regular calling-place for steamers. Acre stands on a low promontory at the foot of Mount Carmel, and is eighty miles north-west from Jerusalem and twenty-five south of Tyre.

"THE STUNTS." IN AID OF THE "FEATHER DAY" FUND.

The re-appearance of "The Stunts," a clever company of local amateur entertainers, was much looked forward to and last night, at the Theatre Royal, the Company once again delighted a large audience with an entertainment which was pleasing in every way. The previous entertainment by this Company had revealed a good deal of musical and vocal talent, but few of those who attended the show yesterday expected such a distinct improvement. Mr. P. A. Rosario, the producer, and the Company, deserve well of the general public for having provided such a high-class show, and it is being hoped that "The Stunts" will appear periodically. The personnel of the Company has undergone some little change, the present Company, though smaller in numbers, being a better balanced one than the last.

The first part of the programme comprised a farce in one act, entitled "My Lord in Livery." There was a general improvement in the presentation of this sketch, which, as on the previous occasion, kept the audience in good humour from start to finish. Miss Elfrida Osmund acted the pretty and wayward Lady Sybil Amberley to perfection. Her enunciation was clear, and she won the hearts of the audience with her clever portrayal of the part. Miss Dolly Razavet and Miss Kynlis d'Almada as Laura and Rose, the friends of Lady Sybil, who consented to act the parts of the cook and the housemaid, with Lady Sybil as the lady's maid, had exacting roles to fill, but did all that was required of them in a manner that betokened much careful preparation. Mr. Harry Ramsey, as Spiggott, the butler, had a part that called for the most difficult acting, but filled it exceedingly well, taking off the grumpy, old fashioned, family butler to a nicety. Both Mr. Dick d'Almada as Hopkins, the butler, and Mr. Alfred Ramsey, as Lord Thirimer, who exchanged places with Hopkins over a bet on which the sketch was based, did well. Master George Razavet again took the part of page.

The happy blending of Scottish songs and dances in the second part of the programme was much appreciated by the audience, and the hour and a quarter which was taken over the musical medley was frequently punctuated by well deserved applause and most of the items were instantly encored. The opening chorus, with the "Bonny, bonny heather" as the theme, was an excellent choice. The rest of the programme was as good, if not better, than the bright chorus which opened it. Where every member of the Company did so well, producing, collectively, a succession of thoroughly good items, each more appreciated than the last, it would be invidious to single out anyone for special mention. Miss Elfrida Osmund, who is one of the best known of the younger generation of local singers and pianists, sang "Jane from Maiden Lane" in her best style. The rendering of this item could not have been improved upon. The audience was not satisfied till she had responded to the encore. Her duet with Mr. Dick d'Almada, entitled "Do You Love Me" was another enjoyable number, her strong soprano voice being easily heard in every corner of the Theatre. There were two other duets on the programme. Miss Phyllis d'Almada and Mr. Alfred Castro sang "Wont you make a fuss of me" while Miss Dolly Razavet and Mr. Dick d'Almada sang the "Dandy Fox Trot." In both these items the young ladies appeared to better advantage than did the gentlemen.

Miss Gertrude Razavet sang an old favourite "When you come home." Her strong mezzo-soprano voice was heard to good effect in this song, which was one of the hits of the evening, and she was forced to respond. The young ladies were responsible for two dances. Misses Osmund, D. Razavet and d'Almada executed a pirouette dance, and were joined by Miss G. Razavet in the Reel. As expected, the Reel proved immensely popular, the young ladies going through it with as much grace as could be expected so far away from the Land of the Heather. Mr. R. G. McEwen and Mr. J. McGregor of Foochow, supplied the bagpipe music for this item. Miss Dolly Razavet's song, "The Army of To-day" was greatly enjoyed. She wore an officer's cap, and made a very pretty figure when rendering this catchy song. (Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINESE APPEAL FOR FAIR PLAY.

THE U.S.A. IMMIGRATION LAW.

Immigration inspectors in San Francisco, operating "under the friendly inspiration of certain members of the Bureau of Immigration," are charged with seeking to drive all Chinese from the United States, in a telegram sent on October 10th to President Wilson by Attorney John L. McNab, as counsel for the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, the Chinese Six Companies.

The Chinese demand an investigation by an impartial committee of the President's own selection. Citing heroic acts by Chinese in the American forces in France, the commissioning of Edward C. Chew as an Army officer, and the loyalty of Chinese business men here to the United States, the telegram says: "We appeal to you for protection against the bureaucratic hostility of a group of inspired inspectors who would drive our fast-dwindling numbers from a country we honour and revere."

PLACED IN JAIL.

The appeal to the President was made as a result of action taken at the celebration of the seventh anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic.

Inspector Bernhard at Coling is the only official named in the telegram. It is alleged that he seized Chin Yow without process of law on June 15th and placed him in jail, where he remained without being informed of the charge against him until June 19th "when he was ejected from the jail as brutally as he was thrown in."

Indirect responsibility for the death of Der Wong, the eleven-year-old son of an American soldier, is charged against the immigration officials. The boy, it is alleged, was detained for more than three months when his "right to land could have been determined in a week" and "in sheer loneliness he succumbed to illness and died September 24th."

DELATED 4 MONTHS.

"A young boy who was witness to the suffering of the child arrived May 23rd and was not finally landed for over four months," the Chinese charge.

Regarding the Chin Yow case, it is claimed that the Chinese had "undisputed evidence of his right to remain in this country." The immigration office is said to have confirmed this, "yet this same inspector, whose ruthless insults to offending merchants have been repeatedly reported to the department, continues to intimidate our people."

Regarding the department, the communication says: "Nothing in what we have set forth is a criticism of the Secretary of Labour or Commissioner White or his assistant, Wilkinson, at San Francisco, whose personal and public fairness we recognize."—Ez.

METALS IN THE WAR.

A German expert has been compiling some statistics of the use of metals in the war. He says that if the iron and steel used by Germany alone in forty-five months of war were forged into a ring which went round the Equator, each metre would weigh 200wt. If the mass of metal were made into a wall along all the battle fronts—over 2,500 miles—yard high and a yard thick, each yard would weigh 200wt. Germany sends to the front every week more guns than were used in the whole of the Franco-Prussian war. Twenty-four hours now consume more than did the whole of the earlier war. The moral he draws is that such things were only possible because Germany had been so long before the war to conquer the world's markets and out her enemies.

One must not fail to mention the quartette by the young ladies. Though, perhaps, there was not a ring member of the audience who had not heard "Annie Laurie" in many times and in many places before, the perfect harmony with which this familiar tune was invested by the quartette had a special charm. The audience deservedly cheered this item to the echo. The other quartette on the programme "Italiano" did not shine in contrast to "Annie Laurie," and a better arrangement of the programme would have allowed of more appreciation of the item, which, if one could have taken it apart, was not at all badly rendered. Individually, the men played a small part in the programme. Mr. Harry Ramsey, the Jester, sang "K-K-K-Katy" in imitable style, providing one of the very few comic items on the programme. Mr. W. Guimaraes, assisted by Messrs. H. and A. Ramos, Dick d'Almada and A. Castro, sang "Bachelor Day." The item was well received. The very enjoyable programme came to an end with another chorus that smacked of Scotland. "We all go home the same way."

The Company was assisted by the Orchestra of the Societate Philharmonica, which provided some bright music during the interval. The following young ladies kindly helped in the selling of the programme:—Misses Maria de Sousa, Olga Denise, Violet Razavet, Aline Rosario, and Ellaline Osmund. The producer wishes to acknowledge his thanks also to Mr. D. G. Nicoll, Messrs. Komor & Komor, the Anderson Music Co., Mrs. M. J. Osmund, who designed the dresses, and Mr. H. H. Remedios, who helped in the scenery and stage decoration.

GERMANY'S COLONIES.
THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

Why does Germany want colonies? According to a recent statement of Marshal von Hindenburg, now the apostle of peaceful development, "without colonies there is no security as regards raw materials; without raw materials there can be no industry; without industry there can be no adequate prosperity. Therefore we must have colonies." When Germans talk of the need of colonies, they are thinking of the next war. What Hindenburg really means when he speaks of "raw materials" is "naval bases," which can be used by submarines, making the world's seas, and not small areas of water, "war zones," and giving the German army a new chance.

It is fascinating to study the development of German policy in any sphere. The story of the colonies is a particularly fascinating one. In the seventies of last century, as the Germans had no fleet of much account, it was held that colonies would be rather an encumbrance. But later on another school of thought arose and urged that colonies were desirable to justify the movement for a great navy. Germany, it was said, must become a world power. So, by devious means, colonies were secured—not much of colonies, but still good enough for the political purpose which the Pan-Germans had in view. And then, as a corollary, arose the movement for a big navy. In the memorandum which accompanied the Navy Act of 1900 it was explained that, "to protect Germany's sea trade and colonies in the existing circumstances there is only one means—Germany must have a battle fleet so strong that even for the adversary with the greatest sea-power a war against it would involve such dangers as to imperil his position in the world." Within a few years Germans were convinced that they, being "the salt of the earth," as the Kaiser described them, were the heirs to the British Empire, and that, with the aid of the strengthened fleet they would be able to secure their heritage. One German writer, dealing with the British Empire, the secret of which these logical, methodical, and blind people could not understand, remarked that "a good shove and the ill-joined mosaic falls to the ground."

A HYPOCRITICAL POLICY.
The foundations of this policy of conquest were being laid when the war came. The work was hindered by the Hindenburgs and the military caste in Germany. They regarded the colonial and naval movements with distrust; and as time passed the case for both got weaker and weaker. In the first place, the plea that the population of Germany was increasing so fast that colonies for settlement were necessary was exposed by the falling-off in emigration; the number had declined to about 20,000 annually—20,000 out of 70,000,000 persons—and of those emigrants not more than a few hundred went to Germany's colonies. In the second place, the case for colonies as sources of supply for raw materials disappeared in face of the fact that the

total exports from these overseas bases of German kultur were infinitesimal in comparison with the aggregate inward trade of the Empire. What was the good, the soldiers asked, of spending good money—about £13,000,000 a year—in support of these colonies, and then further vast sums on ships of war to defend them, when the "invincible army" of 1884, 1893, and 1870 could make much better use of any sums which could be spared from the Imperial Treasury? But the Kaiser put down his foot, proclaiming that he knew how Germany was to secure her "place in the sun," and they must trust him. The soldiers gave way.

So the task of increasing the navy went ahead, the idea being that in time every German colony would become a base from which cruisers would issue on to the trade routes, thus cutting the maritime communications of the British Empire, and preventing British troops being employed outside the British Isles. In the memorandum of 1900, Grand Admiral von Tirpitz euphemistically declared that "in order to form a judgment on the importance of an increase of the foreign service ships, it must be realised that they are the representatives abroad of the German defence forces, and that the task often falls to them of gathering in the fruits which the maritime potency created for the Empire by the home battle fleet has permitted to ripen." That was the formula of "force extended overseas." The Germans were engaged, over and above the ships allocated to the High Seas Fleet, in building eight battle cruisers—swift, battleships—and ten ordinary cruisers, to pick the ripe fruit when the military party in 1914 declared for war. Tirpitz protested that his plans were not ready; the soldiers told him that was so much the worse for him, since they were, and the army could win without the aid of the navy.

After the outbreak of hostilities, such naval forces as the German had in distant waters—a comparatively few cruisers—were rounded up, the colonies were taken from her, and her flag disappeared from the sea. The naval and colonial policies, in the promotion of which from first to last something approaching £400,000,000 had been expended, had come to naught by the end of 1914; but not before a remarkable event had occurred at sea. On October 20th, 1914, a German submarine had sunk—apparently the act was an experiment on the part of a young and enterprising commander—the British merchant ship *Glitra*. Tirpitz and his associates had never thought of such a possibility. They cared nothing for international law or humanity, but, in applying the lesson of this and other cases of piracy and murder, were confronted with the knowledge that they had built less than a score of seagoing submarines. They had also failed to base submarines on the colonies. If Tsingtao had possessed a couple of U-boats, would it have been possible for the British and Japanese to seize it? If the "other colonies" had been similarly defended, would they have fallen? If a few hundred submarines had been based on the ports of Germany's overseas possessions, would the peoples of the British

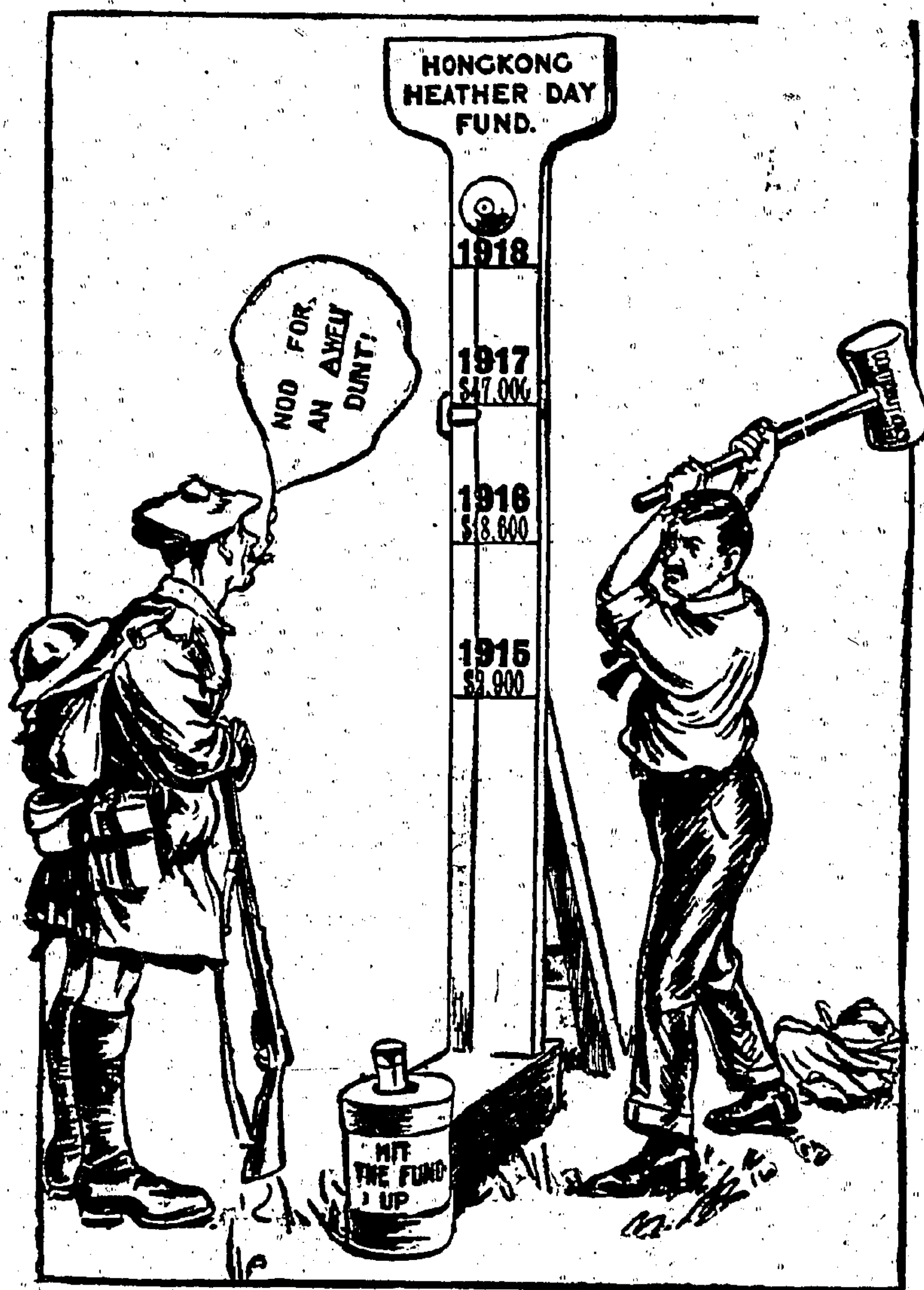
Empire have been able to mobilise their strength? Those were the thoughts that passed through the minds of countless Germans, and Tirpitz was dismissed. He will never be forgiven.

WORLD HELD TO RANSOM.

When the Germans cry that they must have their colonies returned they are thinking, not of emigration or raw materials, but of bases for submarines, which, as the map published to-day reveals, would command the focal points of the trade routes not only of the British Empire, but of the whole world. With a few hundred submarines wisely distributed Germany could at her will hold the maritime nations of the world, including the United States, France, Italy, and all the rest to ransom. For the submarine is a more serious proposition than the light cruiser. In the first place, the latter has a radius of action at most of 4,000 miles at ten knots, and must keep fuel in reserve for a spurt in case she meets an enemy ship. Since a seagoing submarine can dive to escape attack, it can travel on and on, without calling anywhere for food, stores, or fuel, for a distance of 10,000 or 15,000 miles looking for its prey; if the ballast-tanks are filled with oil the endurance can be doubled. Those statements convey some conception of the menace which Germany would offer to civilisation if she could obtain her colonies again and apply in fitting out submarine battles the knowledge and experience she has acquired in this war. The world's ocean-borne commerce could be arrested, if the ships were not sunk with all on board, in a month. What the cruisers in the summer and autumn days of 1914 failed to do, long-range submarine craft, independent for lengthy periods of food, stores, and fuel, could achieve, and at a small cost.

But, it may be replied: "The other nations would take counter-measures." What could they do? We are told that we are "holding" the submarine, but it is certain that we have not "mastered" it. And yet we are favourably situated, because the British Isles lie like some bunker across Germany's sea-path. If we could stop up the two exits from the North Sea, well and good; we might be able to obtain the benefit of our singularly favourable geographical situation. But as it is the Allies have from 4,000 to 5,000 small craft, combating a limited number of submarines issuing from two or three contiguous ports, and shipping is being sunk at the rate of three and a half million tons a year. What reply could be made if Germany had scores of submarines, based upon ports in the Cameroons, or German East Africa, or issuing from the Pacific islands formerly in her possession, or making Tsingtao their home? It would be useless for the other nations of the world to build other submarines, for submarines, though they may sometimes be successful in dealing with like, are no antidote to the menace.

Is it not apparent in the light of these considerations that, quite apart from Germany's terrible record of barbarity to native races, her policy of "peaceful penetration," of which her colonies were bases, and her faithlessness generally to all treaty obligations, she cannot be permitted to regain her overseas possessions? —Daily Telegraph.



(2940)

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- 11 a.m. to 1. Music on Cricket Ground
- Noon Auction of Gifts
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WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 29th Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 1st Dec. Noon.
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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU 12,510 tons	7th Dec. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 tons	8th Dec. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,900 tons	14th Dec. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 15,980 tons	18th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TAMA MARU 7,000 tons	29th Nov. 1st
BOMBAY	BOMBAY MARU 9,900 tons	1st Dec.
LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN	KAGA MARU 12,300 tons	16th Dec. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURB. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU 13,780 tons	18th Dec. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KOSOKU MARU 7,000 tons	28th Nov.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TOYOOKA MARU 15,210 tons	7th Dec.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and YEBUSHI MARU	YEBUSHI MARU 8,900 tons	10th Dec.
RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... Fri. 12th Dec. at 11 A.M.

† KASHIMA MARU ... Sat. 21st Dec. at 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
S. MORI, Manager

Telephone 423 and 222

TOYO KISEN KAISHA**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYU MARU	22,000	WED. 18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	16th Jan. 1919.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	30th Jan.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Feb.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BAILEA, CALLAO, ARICA

AND IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDER ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

For SHANGHAI—The Steamer "NERA" will leave on or about Dec. 20th.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore.

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"GANGES MARU" Wednesday, 18th December.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

"RAIFUKU MARU" Saturday 30th November.

MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.

"INDUS MARU" Wednesday, 25th Dec.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KOFUKU MARU" Thursday, 29th November.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

"SHISEN MARU" Friday, 29th Nov. at Noon.

"TAMON MARU" No. 12, Tuesday, 3rd Dec. at noon.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" Saturday 30th Nov. at 1 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yee wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOBU MARU" Thursday 5th Dec. at 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KALIO MARU" Sunday, 1st December, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

Freight and Passengers

"NANKING"

(12,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA"

(10,500 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"

Jan. 9th, 1919.

"CHINA"

Feb. 6th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Princess Buildings.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

105 House Street.

Tel. 1942.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Tokio, that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into Japan:—
Quina, Quinine Chloride and Quinine Sulphate, except such as may be imported with the permission of the Minister for Home Affairs.
This prohibition is not applicable to Taiwan and Karafuto.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
STRAITS	Chungking	1st Dec.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai and North China	Swatow	Thursday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
STRAITS, BANGKOK, BOMBAY, ADEEN, PORT TELWIR and EUROPE via SUEZ	Kofuku Maru	Thursday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore	Manawatu	Thursday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Cienhua	Friday, 29th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tientsin	Friday, 29th, 8.00 A.M.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Kusichow	Friday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Loonging	Friday, 29th, 2.00 P.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Van Wierwijk	Friday, 29th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via Canada	Africa Maru	Saturday, 30th, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yingchow	Sunday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	Kaijo Maru	Sunday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India, via Duanakodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez	Heja	Monday, 2nd, 8.45 A.M.
On Saturday, 30th Nov., at 6 p.m. The Parcel Mail will be closed		
Shanghai and North China	Sinkiang	Tuesday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 3rd, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Suiyang	Thursday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	Noon	11.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	1.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Shatankok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Antau, Hung Shan and Santin	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	1.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	8.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M. Except Saturdays 8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Shamchun	1.40 P.M.	

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

MACARONI, PASTES, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Booster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Cantonment Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1233.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3333.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "HINGWAH".

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUMMER BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILED FROM HONGKONG at Noon. Dec. 4th.

SS. "COLOMBIA" Jan. 29th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOTO KIKU KAISEI and the CANADIAN PACIFIC COAST SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
T. Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

November 27th	
London	2/3 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3 days' sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight	2/3 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
Documentary Bill, at 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
Paris	41 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	41 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	41 1/2
New York	78 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	78 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	78 1/2
San Francisco	21 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	21 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	21 1/2
Calcutta	31 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	31 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	31 1/2
Shanghai	100
Bank Bill, at sight	100
Private, 30 days' sight	100
Yokohama	148
On demand	148
Manila	157 1/2
On demand	157 1/2
Singapore	139 1/2
On demand	139 1/2
Batavia	183 1/2
On demand	183 1/2
Haiphong	14 1/2 p.m.
On demand	14 1/2 p.m.
Sourabaya	4 1/2
On demand	4 1/2
Bangkok	5 1/2 p.m.
On demand	5 1/2 p.m.
Government, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 6.00 n.
Gold LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$ 44.00
Silver LEAF, per tael	\$ 45 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Hongkong 30 cents piece	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong 10 "	\$0.03
Canton 30 "	\$2.18 Discount
Canton 10 "	\$0.00

W. A. REPORT.

November 27th, at 11.30.—No returns from Japan, and Visivostok. An anti-cyclone again covers N. China, and pressure has increased considerably over that region; it has increased slightly elsewhere. Fresh mists on will prevail along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. (today), 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 101.30 inches, against an average of 81.83 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.
Hongkong & Cap. Hook — (N.E. wind, fresh to strong; N. wind, fresh to strong.)

Formosa Channel — N. wind, fresh to strong.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook — No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan — No. 1.

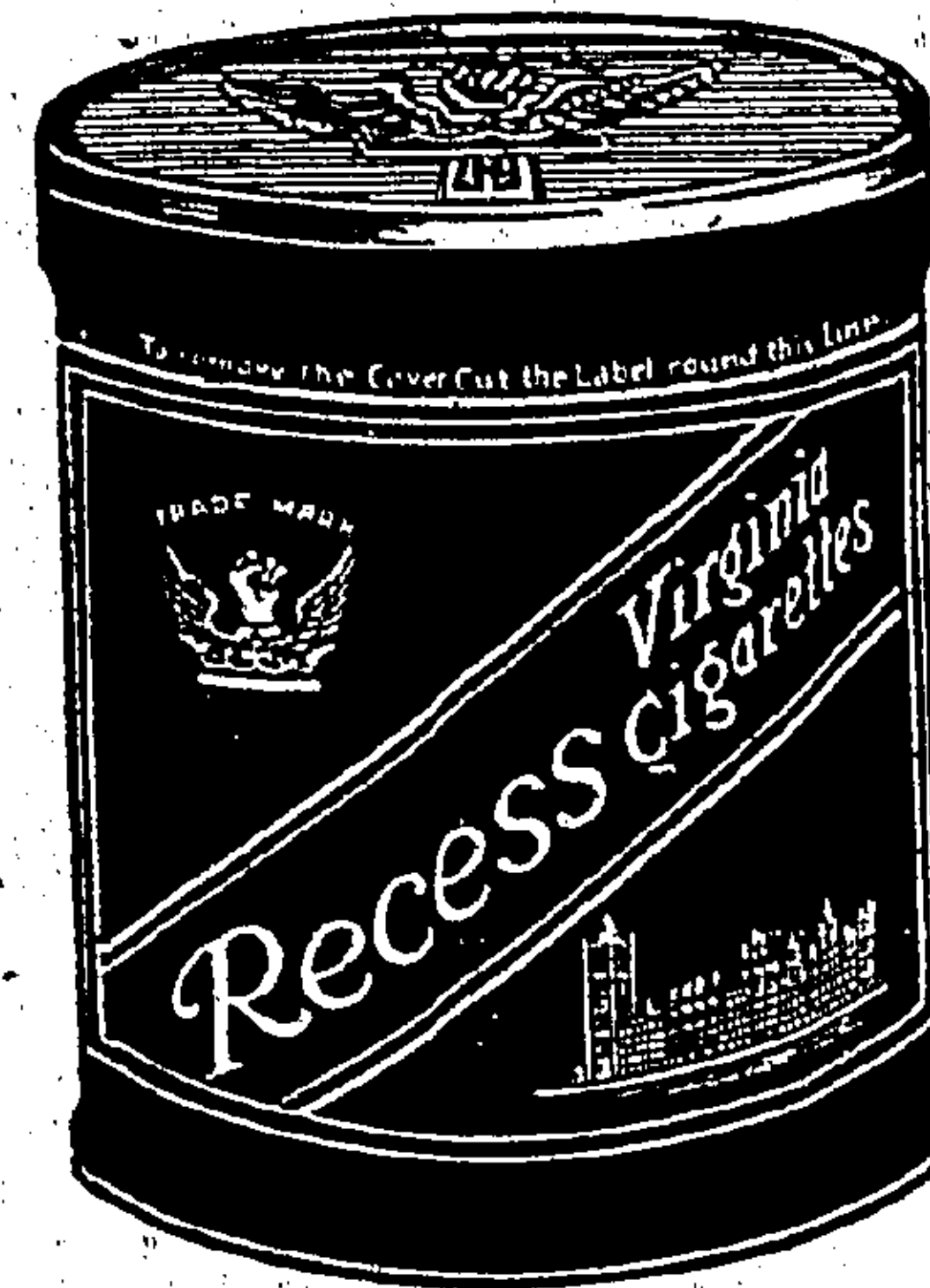
FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Auction Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

TO-MORROW.
Heather day.

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES



A
Large Size
Cigarette.

Packed in
Air-tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

Manufactured

by

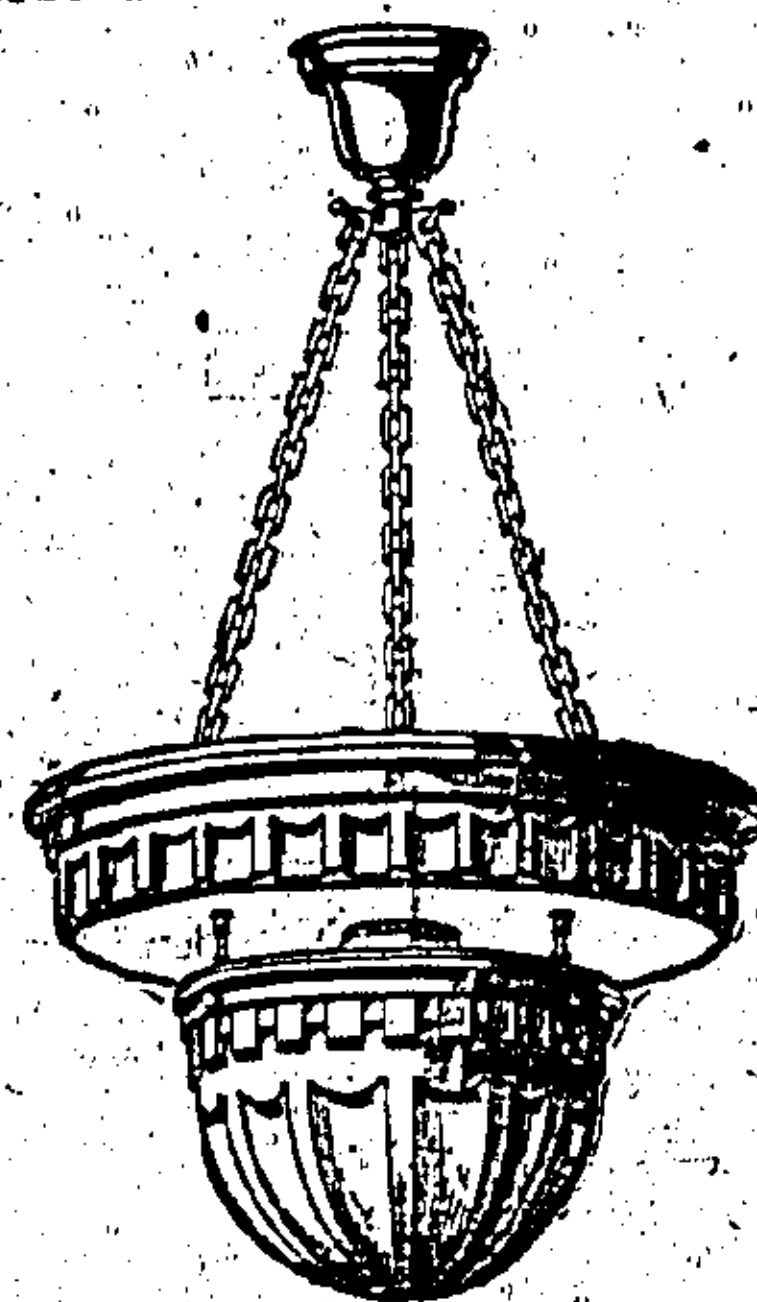


This advertisement is issued by Westminister Tobacco Co., Ltd.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.
Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vaux Road.

One centre ceiling
light replaces four
or five ordinary
bulbs and gives
a more diffused
light with the
"BRASCOLITE"
FITTING.



The cool season
will soon be on us,
so book your order
in time for an
economical and
cheerful
"MAJESTIC"
RADIATOR.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.
Capital ... Frs. 40,000,000
Reserves ... " 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok Hongkong Saigon
Batavia Manille Shanghai
Canton Nankin Singapore
Djibouti Papeete Tientsin
Haiphong Peking Tourane
Hankow Fom-Penh Yndostock
Hanoi Pondichery

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1918 2492

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Frs. 45,000,000
PAID UP ... " 25,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by the Governments of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot
Directors: A. J. Pernot
General Manager: A. J. Pernot

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Yunnan.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour l'Industrie et le Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.
Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

Hongkong Branch,
Queen's Building,
4, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.
Hongkong September 26th, 1918. 1147

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.
(TAIWAN BANK).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... " 2,000,000
Reserve Funds ... " 5,880,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA—Keelung, Kagi, Kankin, Keelung, Fusan, Hsinchu, Makung, Taichung, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aikou.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bencoolen, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
AFRICAL AND COMMERCE BANK, LONDON and SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, August 30th 1918. [600]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1914 10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,400,000
Reserve Fund ... " £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,400,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 16th, 1917. [41]

Printed and Published by HARRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., 104, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$19,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.
G. T. M. ENNIS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. COMPTON, Esq. Hon. Mr. D. Langdale
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell. F. V. D. Parr, Esq.
O. S. Gubbay, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABE, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " " "
" 12 " 4 " " " "
" N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... " 1,125,000
Paid-up ... " 562,500
Reserve Fund ... " 550,000

Bankers:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

Branches:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Koda Bharu, Rangoon, Colombo, Howrah, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, May 28th, 1918. [88]